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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS



TO THE
GOVERNOR OF MONTANA
HONORABLE FORREST H. ANDERSON

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 1972

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
STATE OF MONTANA
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
HELENA, MONTANA
59601

1 October 1972

The Honorable Forrest H. Anderson
Governor
State of Montana
Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Governor Anderson:

The Annual Report of the Department of Military Affairs is respectfully submitted for the period 1 July 1971 through 30 June 1972, as required by section 77-120 R.C.M. 1947.

This report describes the programs and lists the accomplishments that have a more direct bearing on the goals of the Department. The following accomplishments are considered major and are further amplified in the report.

The improvement in numerical strength of the Montana National Guard. (Army and Air)

The creation of a week end training site at Fort Harrison. (Army)

The implementations of a new training concept. (Army)

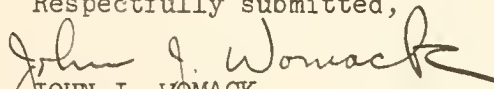
The receipt and assimilations of much additional military equipment. (Army and Air)

The conversion from F-102A to the modern highly sophisticated F106 aircraft. (Air)

The training of Civil Defense workers and updating of plans to incorporate all available resources for the protection and welfare of the people of Montana in the event of a natural or man made disaster.

The training, strength and morale of the command is good. It is the Adjutant General's opinion that the tax payers are receiving a good return on the dollars invested in the Department of Military Affairs.

Respectfully submitted,


JOHN J. WOMACK
MG, MT NG
The Adjutant General



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LEGAL REFERENCES

GENERALLY

The statutes relating to the regulation and operation of the Montana National Guard, both Army and Air, and the office of the Adjutant General are contained in Title 77, The Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act and Military Affairs, revised codes of Montana, 1947.

During the calender year 1972, the Guard was placed under the Department of Military Affairs, by the State Government Reorganization Act, executive order number 1-71, effective June 25, 1971. The operating policies necessary for the administration of the National Guard are contained in the office of the Adjutant General Regulations. Actions affecting the organization of the units and the announcement of awards are published in the General Orders. Actions which relate to the individuals are announced in special orders.

Presently there is under study by the legal officers of the Guard, a revision of the military portions of the Revised Codes of the State of Montana. The legislative council is assisting in the preparation of this proposed legislation for the 43rd legislative assembly. Generally the proposed legislation will be a streamlining of the manual for court martials and the regulations of the members of the National Guard, along the lines of the present federal statutes.

The Montana Constitution was revised and the section pertaining to the Militia was incorporated in the section relating to the executive department of government. It provides for the establishment of the militia, Article VI, Section 13. Other portions of the new constitution affecting the department are Article II, Section 32 and 33. There is little modification from the old constitution, but the major change is the elimination of the age eligibility requirements, and the possible inclusion of women as eligibles in the militia.

PRINCIPAL GOALS

1. To provide military organizations trained and equipped to function when necessary in the protection of life and property, and in the preservation of peace, order and public safety, as directed by competent State authority; and,
2. To provide trained and qualified individuals available for Federal Service in time of war or national emergency, or at such other times as the national security may require; and,
3. To direct and coordinate the preattack planning and post-attack operations of all military forces (Army, Navy, Air Force) within the State, to support Civil Defense engaged in providing for survival of people and continuity of government in nuclear environment; and,
4. To provide a Civil Defense organization and plan for the protection of Montana resources in the event of enemy attack or natural disaster.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Maintained the strength of the National Guard.

	Authorized Strength	Actual 30 June 1971	30 June 1972
Army NG	2650	2628	2658
Air NG	933	771	917

This was accomplished while the NG was experiencing a strength loss nationally.

2. Instigated training at Ft Harrison (Army).

Renovated quarters and firing ranges at Ft Harrison to provide for training that can not be accomplished by units at home stations. The following units trained at Ft Harrison during this reporting period.

- Troop H 163d Armored Cavalry, Anaconda
- Troop G 163d Armored Cavalry, Missoula and Hamilton
- Troop B 163d Armored Cavalry, Lewistown and Livingston
- Troop F 163d Armored Cavalry, Butte and Dillon
- Troop E 163d Armored Cavalry, Havre and Chinook

3. Received, trained in the operation of, and provided for the maintenance of the following military equipment:

- 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ ton Jeeps
- 14 $2\frac{1}{2}$ ton 6X6 trucks
- 9 5 ton 6X6 trucks
- 2 5 ton wreckers
- 7 tracked personnel carriers
- 32 sets of new model radios
- 2000+ M-16A-1 rifles (replaced old models)
- 11 New model helicopters (turned in 9 old model aircraft) (total of 31 on hand 30 June 1972)
- 20 F 106 aircraft (replaced F-102 aircraft) (ANG)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

PROGRAM - ADMINISTRATION

GOAL

Provide efficient and effective administrative support for the Army National Guard, Air National Guard and Civil Defense programs to include general supervision and centralized services.

OBJECTIVES

Maintain accurate and effective fiscal records.

Provide effective utilization of resources in the day-to-day operation of the Department.

Reduce the volume of military personnel files by microfilming.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Purged military personnel files of extraneous material in preparation for microfilming.

Successfully coordinated the program assigned to this office.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

None assigned to this program.

PROGRAM - ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

GOAL

To provide trained and equipped National Guard units for state emergency duties as directed by the Governor or to supplement the active forces in times of national emergency.

OBJECTIVES

Maintain the strength of the Montana Army National Guard with qualified and motivated personnel.

Procure the equipment and supplies required by the National Guard in the performance of their assigned missions.

Provide for the maintenance of equipment.

Develop and supervise effective training programs designed to develop units to the highest possible readiness posture.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The total strength of the Montana Army National Guard increased from 2,628 to 2,658. During the same reporting period the strength of the National Guard, Nationally, experienced a decrease.

Exchanged old model equipment for newer model equipment.

Conducted week end training at Ft Harrison for five units.

Instituted new training policy designed to give more responsibility and authority to commanders at all echelons and to replace the old lecture type instructions with a hands on equipment, team effort learning process.

Participated in exercises designed to test contingency plans and to better train headquarters personnel to implement the plans.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

	FISCAL YEAR		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
COST	not earned as a separate program		\$324,114
PERFORMANCE			
Guardsmen receiving training			
Army	2,617	2,628	2,658
Guardsmen completing special schools			
Officers	78	80	112
Enlisted Men	8	44	126
Montana Military Academy			
Cadets graduated	12	26	20
NCOs graduated	50	27	24
Aircraft hours flown			
Army National Guard	4,802	5,199	5,509
Supply Transactions processed	92,430	99,369	107,320
Personnel actions accomplished (Enlistments and Discharges)	1,528	1,081	1,691

PROGRAM - AIR NATIONAL GUARD

GOAL

Provide an Air National Guard organization at authorized strength, trained and equipped for state emergency duties as directed by the

Governor or to supplement the active Air Force in times of national emergency.

OBJECTIVES

Maintain authorized strength with qualified and motivated personnel.

Improve status of training during 12 week end training assemblies of at least 16 hours each, annual training for an additional 15 days, attendance at Air Force Service Schools, on the job training and by extension courses.

Obtain newer equipment and provide for its maintenance.

ACHIEVEMENTS

The numerical strength of the Montana Air National Guard increased from 771 to 917 for an increase of 11.9%.

Five officers in pilot training during this reporting period which is three above normal.

Conversion to the newer type F-106 aircrafts.

An extensive training program was conducted for the maintenance personnel.

290 Air Guard personnel qualified in their career fields as a result of 54 classes at Malmstrom AFB.

The Apprentice Knowledge Test pass rate was 91.4%, an all time high for the unit.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

	FISCAL YEAR		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
COST	not earned as a separate program		\$71,988
PERFORMANCE			
Guardsmen receiving training	798	771	917
Aircraft hours flown	5,968	5,956	5,587
Supply transactions processed	78,645	92,445	279,325
Personnel actions accomplished (enlistments and discharges)	241	256	437

PROGRAMS - CIVIL DEFENSE

GOAL

Program goals and objectives closely parallel those found in the last Governor's Report. Our principal goal is to provide for the survival of Montana's population in the event of a nuclear or natural disaster.

OBJECTIVES

Our main objective is to organize and train operational civil defense staffs to realize responsibilities in the protection of the populace during emergencies. This includes "where to go" and "what to do" to every citizen in Montana during an emergency. Civil Defense is to prepare and carry out all nonmilitary functions to meet our goal.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Our achievements are compatible to the accomplishments that we have previously listed for the past year in this report.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

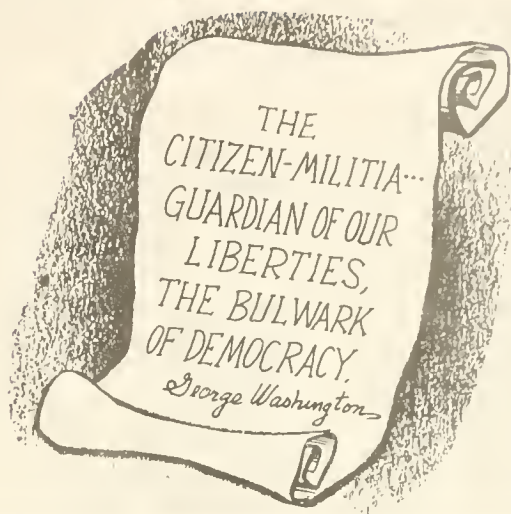
Individuals Trained in Civil Defense	24,610	Increasing
Monitoring Sets Serviced	905	Increasing
Dosimeters Processed	4,595	Increasing
Miscellaneous Instruments Services	7,401	Increasing
Shelter Kits Serviced	755	Decreasing
Shelter Kits Inspected	755	Increasing
Shelter Marked	71	Increasing
Monitoring Kits Inspected	705	Increasing
Total Shelter Spaces Available	573,191	Increasing

PROGRAM COST SUMMARY

	FY 1970-71	FY 1971-72	Increase (Decrease)
National Guard	\$475,209	\$466,660	\$ (8,549)
Administration	*	(70,558)	
Army National Guard	*	(324,114)	
Air National Guard	*	(71,988)	
Civil Defense	<u>286,690</u>	<u>350,330</u>	<u>63,640</u>
TOTAL PROGRAMS	<u>761,899</u>	<u>816,990</u>	<u>55,091</u>
Personal Services	342,495	366,720	24,225
Operating Expenses	328,172	311,664	(16,508)
Equipment	1,059	5,316	4,257
Assistance, Grants & Benefits	<u>90,173</u>	<u>133,290</u>	<u>43,117</u>
TOTAL BY CATEGORY	<u>761,899</u>	<u>816,990</u>	<u>55,091</u>
General Fund	424,707	429,492	4,785
Federal & Private Revenue Fund	247,076	256,488	9,412
Grant Clearance Fund-Civil Defense	<u>90,116</u>	<u>131,010</u>	<u>40,894</u>
TOTAL FUNDING	<u>761,899</u>	<u>816,900</u>	<u>55,091</u>

* Programs not established in FY 1970-71.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD



ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

ALLOCATION:

		<u>Authorized</u>		<u>Actual 30 Jun 72</u>	
		<u>OFF&WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>OFF&WO</u>	<u>EM</u>
State Hq & Hq Det	Helena	44	36	42	39
Hq, 163d Armd Cav					
Hq & Hq Troop (-)	Bozeman	46	147	42	141
Det 1/HHT	Helena	3	39	2	20
Troop N(Air)	Helena	37	86	32	93
Det 1/Trp N(Air)	Deer Lodge	11	49	11	41
Hq, 1st Sqdn					
Hq & Hq Troop(-)	Billings	26	132	24	144
Det 1/HHT	Harlowton	2	58	2	62
Troop A (-)	Glendive	3	75	3	79
Det 1/Trp A	Sidney	2	69	2	67
Troop B (-)	Lewistown	3	75	2	70
Det 1/Trp B	Livingston	2	69	2	63
Troop C (-)	Glasgow	3	75	3	69
Det 1/Trp C	Malta	2	69	2	70
Company D	Miles City	5	94	5	92
How Btry (-)	Plentywood	5	48	5	48
Det 1/How Btry	Culbertson	2	65	1	74
Hq, 2d Sqdn					
Hq & Hq Troop (-)	Kalispell	26	132	20	165
Det 1/HHT	Whitefish	2	58	2	60
Troop E (-)	Chinook	3	75	3	77
Det 1/Trp E	Havre	2	69	2	71
Troop F (-)	Butte	3	75	3	85
Det 1/Trp F	Dillon	2	69	2	76
Troop G (-)	Missoula	3	75	3	80
Det 1/Trp G	Hamilton	2	69	1	64
Company H	Anaconda	5	94	3	90
How Btry	Missoula	7	113	6	138
TOTAL 163D ARMORED CAV		207	1979	183	2039
Co C, 19th SFG (Abn)					
Co C(-)	Missoula	37	134	35	115
Det 1/Co C	Kalispell	14	52	9	45
TOTAL CO C 19TH SFC		51	186	44	160
3669th Hvy Eq Maint Co	Helena	16	118	15	121
103d PI Det	Helena	4	9	4	10
TOTAL ARMY NATIONAL GUARD		322	2328	288	2369

MILITARY PERSONNEL:

All non-prior service personnel enlisted in the Montana Army National Guard are required to perform an initial period of active duty for training. The period must be of at least four months duration. During FY 1972 the quotas for personnel to be trained in Special Forces were in short supply, this problem was resolved by ordering individuals to a normal tour and an additional three weeks for airborne training. Individuals in this status will be Special Force trained by future resident or non-resident courses. A total of 243 individuals were ordered to active duty for training during FY 1972.

The personnel reporting system, with changes implemented by the National Guard Bureau during the later part of FY 1971 and early FY 1972, has become much more responsive to the needs of the users. The most headway was made in the Officer reporting system, with a year ending result of only 2 minor errors in the system for Montana ARNG officers. The Enlisted system has not progressed as fast as the officer system, therefore, alternate strength reporting is still in effect. Both systems are responsive and valuable management tools at state level.

The number of personnel actions affecting the strength of the Montana ARNG increased from 1,081 in FY 1971 to 1,688 in FY 1972. This resulted in a net gain of 30 from the FY 1971 year ending strength. The impending strength loss became noticeable in July 1971 with a net loss of 10, followed by net losses of 1 in August, 69 in September, 49 in October, 53 in November and 12 in December. The strength hit a new low for the year on 31 December 1971 of 2,434. The trend was reversed in January 1972 with net gain of 41 followed by net gains of 32 in February, 22 in March, 57 in April, 44 in May and 28 in June. The FY 1972 ending strength was 2,658 or 100.3% of authorized strength. The gain in strength is attributed to an aggressive recruiting and retention program with help from the active army "Early Out" program and the National Guard "Try One" program. Problems in the strength of the Montana ARNG arise from distribution, some units are overstrength while others are understrength. It is also anticipated that many of the individuals enlisted under the "Early Out" and "Try One" programs will not extend at the termination of their enlistments. The very successful recruiting and retention program initiated in FY 1972 will be continued in 1973.

SPECIAL ACTIVE DUTY TOURS:

Colonel James F. Barfknecht, The State Maintenance Officer, was on active duty in the National Guard Bureau from 19-23 July 1971, 4-15 October 1971, 14-25 February 1972 and 10-28 April 1972. Colonel Barfknecht served as a member of the Organizational Maintenance Performance Data Committee.

Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth W. Huso, served on a committee writing and revising Mobilization Tables of Organization and Equipment from 23 August to 22 October 1971.

Captain Herbert G. Stocking, has been on active duty since 20 September 1971 as a member of the recruiting and retention team. He served in Washington, D. C. until 2 January 1972 and has been at Fort Lewis, Washington in charge of the inservice recruiting program for that post since 3 January 1972.

ENLISTED EVALUATION TESTING:

During FY 1972 the criteria for enlisted evaluation testing was changed to require testing every 4 years, instead of every year as previously required. Therefore, the number of persons actually tested in FY 1972 dropped considerably from the number tested in FY 1971. The percentage of individuals tested who passed the test dropped slightly from FY 1971, 89.4% in FY 1972 against 91.8% in FY 1971, however, the percentage of individuals who attained a score of 110 or higher rose from 40.8% in FY 1971 to 60.6% in FY 1972. A score of 110 or higher is required for promotion without a waiver of test score.

MOS TEST RESULTS

TEST PERIOD	NUMBER TESTED	NUMBER PASSED	PROMOTION QUALIFIED
May 1971	188	172	106
August 1971	140	137	80
November 1971	197	170	98
February 1972	190	160	103
TOTALS	715	639	387
Percentage Passing		89.4%	
Percentage Promotion Qualified		60.6%	

TECHNICIAN PROGRAM:

Full time employees are provided under the Technician Program to assist and support the Adjutant General and commanders in administration, supply, maintenance, and training management. These people are Civil Service employees supported wholly by federal funds. A condition of employment for most technicians is membership in the National Guard.

Administrative/Supply Personnel are authorized at each unit or split unit location. Seven Organizational Maintenance Shops throughout the state provide direct maintenance support to field organizations. The Weekend Training Equipment Pool maintains and stores items of equipment required for week-end assemblies. Back-up maintenance, evacuation and maintenance assistance is provided by the Combined Support Maintenance Shop for all items of equipment except aircraft. The Army Aviation Support Facility controls and maintains the various aircraft authorized the state. Technician support is authorized each maintenance activity based on numbers and types of equipment to be maintained. The

United States Property and Fiscal Officer is accountable for all federal property furnished the National Guard as well as maintaining fiscal accounting on all federal funds. Qualified technicians are provided to assist him in discharging these duties. There are also full time federal employees directly under the Adjutant General to assist in operation of his office.

The problem of inadequate technician support was alleviated in FY 1972. This was due to the increased emphasis on the National Guard as a primary source of augmentation for the active forces in any future emergency requiring a rapid and substantial expansion of the Armed Forces.

This new policy resulted in expanded logistical support for the Montana Army National Guard. Release of major items of equipment, both ground and air, to units for training was the major factor causing a considerable increase in authorized maintenance technicians.

Technician support was also provided in the areas of Recruiting and Retention and Construction and Facilities. Additional technician support was provided in the Operation and Training activities by authorizing Operation and Training Specialists at Squadron, Regiment and State levels. It is anticipated that technician support will continue to increase during FY 1973 as reliance on the National Guard in a national defense role is enlarged.

The following is a comparison of technicians employed at the end of fiscal years as indicated:

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF TECHNICIANS</u>	
	<u>FY 1971</u>	<u>FY 1972</u>
Units	47	52
Flight Activity	3	7
United States Property & Fiscal Officer	36	40
Organizational Maintenance Shops	30	38
State Maintenance Officer	3	3
Combined Support Maintenance Shop	26	29
Weekend Training Equipment Pool*	5	6
Army Aviation Support Facility	14	31
Office of the Adjutant General	9	15

ACTIVITYNUMBER OF TECHNICIANS

	<u>FY 1971</u>	<u>FY 1972</u>
Military Support to Civil Authorities	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
TOTAL	175	224

*Formerly Annual Training Equipment Pool

The total increase in technicians was 49 for a 28% gain.

The average monthly paid employment for FY 1972 was 200.

TROPHIES AND AWARDS:

Trophies and Awards are presented each year to units and individuals for outstanding achievements during the past year. These are in some cases named for and in honor of persons who have been associated with the active military and National Guard programs at state and federal level. Presentations are made at appropriate ceremonies during Unit Training Assemblies, Annual Training and the Montana Military Academy graduation exercises.

UNIT AWARDS:

The Eisenhower Trophy - Presented annually to the outstanding National Guard Unit in each state. This is a revolving trophy. A replica is retained by winning units.

1971 - Hq & Hq Trp, 163d Armored Cavalry - Bozeman.

The Disabled American Veterans Cup - Presented annually by the DAV Organization of Helena to the unit receiving the highest overall rating for performance during the annual training period. This is a revolving trophy.

1971 - Howitzer Battery, 2d Squadron, 163d Armored Cavalry - Missoula.

Efficiency in Maintenance - A certificate awarded annually by the Chief National Guard Bureau to the Army National Guard Unit in each state which attains the highest degree of equipment maintenance during the past year as evidenced by official inspection reports.

1972 - Co H, 2d Squadron, 163d Armored Cavalry - Anaconda

The C. R. Trinder Trophy - Donated by maintenance technicians in the Helena area to honor the late Colonel Claude R. Trinder. A revolving trophy presented annually to the unit showing the greatest improvement in maintenance during the past year over the year previous as determined from reports of inspections.

Temporarily retired. New criteria will be established.

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS:

Erickson Trophy - Named in honor of a former Chief of the National Guard Bureau, this trophy is presented each year to the distinguished graduate from each State's Officer Candidate School. The original is retained at the National Guard Association Memorial Building in Washington, D. C. with a suitably engraved replica going to the winner.

1971 - 2LT Donald A. Commerford - Missoula.

AUSA Leadership Award - The Association of the United States Army Leadership Award is presented each year to the graduating Officer Candidate School Cadet who demonstrated the highest standards of leadership during the course. This is an engraved plaque retained by the individual.

1971 - 2LT James W. Redmond - Missoula.

Academic Achievement Award - A plaque awarded by the Adjutant General, State of Montana to the cadet from the Officer Candidate School who makes the highest rating in academic subjects within his graduating class.

1971 - 2LT Robert W. Howe - Cut Bank.

A. J. Christensen Trophy - This trophy was established by Class #12 of the Officer Candidate School to honor Colonel Arvild J. Christensen, first commandant of the Montana Military Academy. It is awarded annually to the outstanding graduating cadet as selected by his fellow cadets. This trophy is retained at the Academy. An engraved plaque is retained by the winner.

1971 - 2LT Gerald L. Watne - Helena.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

GENERAL:

The primary mission of the Montana Army National Guard is training. The training objectives are directed by Department of the Army, Continental Army Command and Sixth US Army. These are further defined and implemented by the Office of the Adjutant General, Montana Military Department. The overall mission is two-fold, namely, the Federal Mission to support national defense plans, and the State of Montana Mission to provide military support to civil authorities in the event of any disaster. The latter mission includes those tasks assigned within the state by the Governor of Montana.

TRAINING CONCEPT:

A new approach to the training of the individual soldier has been innovated during the past year. This concept is designed toward decentralization of training with responsibility for management and execution placed in the hands of the unit commander and his subordinates; to challenge the soldier to demonstrate his ability against high standards; to measure training by the use of imaginative, challenging exercises and projects which will involve the individual soldier in the planning and execution; to include 'Adventure' projects which place the soldier in a relative unstructured environment and require him to employ his own initiative to accomplish a given task.

ARMORY TRAINING:

All units are required to schedule 48 training assemblies of not less than four hours duration. These are generally scheduled as multiple assemblies during which at least sixteen hours of training are available on a weekend. Occasionally, single assemblies are used for inspections, Armed Forces Day activities, participation in patriotic or community activities, and for testing alert and mobilization plans. Additional Training assemblies are authorized for staff training, unit training preparation, junior leadership training, airborne qualification training and pilot proficiency training. These assemblies are in addition to the required 48 assemblies.

WEEKEND TRAINING SITE:

A weekend training site has been developed at Fort Harrison during the year. The purposes of the site are to afford the unit commander the opportunity to bring the two detachments of his troop or company together and train as an entire unit with complete equipment. While at the site, the units fire individual weapons, crew served weapons, machine guns and tank sub-caliber firing tables. Also, the unit engages in tactical training at company level. This is very effective in preparing the unit for annual training and

the Army Training Tests to be conducted at the Annual Training Site. Five units from nine localities utilized the site during the spring of 1972. Plans are for a larger number of units to train at the site during FY 1973, and for the units to train at the site both in the fall and in the spring. Long range plans envision expanding the site to accommodate two company size units during a weekend. Using units move to the site by organic and/or commercial transportation on Friday and train until Sunday afternoon, then move to home station late Sunday. Results of this training have been very good, and it is felt that this has been a decided improvement to the training of the units.

ANNUAL TRAINING:

Units of the Montana Army National Guard trained at various times and places to complete their fifteen day annual training requirement. The State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment conducts Annual Training under the year around plan, enabling the Detachment personnel to attend the training at a time and place that can best support the units. The majority of the Detachment was employed in support role at the Gowen Field, Idaho Training Site during the last two weeks in June. Seventeen members attended the Civil Defense College at Battle Creek, Michigan in late January and early February. The Military Support to Civil Authorities section attended this training and also wrote and conducted exercises in support of state and county emergency operation centers. The Selective Service Section conducted their Annual Training in Montana in support of the Selective Service Boards. The OCS Section operated the Montana OCS/NCO Academy at Fort Harrison, Montana in July.

The 163d Armed Cavalry Regiment trained at Gowen Field, Idaho in June. While there, they received Army Training Tests and fired familiarization and qualification courses with tanks, mortars, machine guns and artillery. Units not participating in the Army Training Tests also received training in unit tactics. Plans for next year are to give Squadron level Army Training Tests to the 1st Squadron, 163d Armed Cavalry and Company tests to the units of the 2nd Squadron. These will be at Gowen Field, Idaho, which has the training area and equipment necessary for the conduct of these large scale tests. Approximately 80 members of the regiment received specialized training at Fort Carson, Colorado. These were the Redeye and Ground Surveillance teams. The Montana Army National Guard has not received the equipment for these individuals, necessitating the special training by active army personnel.

The 3669 Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company was also at Gowen Field for Annual Training. While there, they participated in an Army Training Test and also operated in a general support role, supporting the Gowen Field Training Site.

The 103d Public Information Detachment operated in a Public Information support role at Gowen Field.

Company C, 19th Special Forces Group, trained at Camp Williams, Utah during August. While there, they were also given an Army Training Test. They operated as a part of the Special Forces Group and trained in airborne and unconventional warfare tactics.

All elements of the Montana Army National Guard have received satisfactory Annual Training evaluations.

ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS:

During the FY 1972 two hundred thirty-eight officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the Montana Army National Guard attended service schools for branch, MOS, or other specialty training using Federal Funds in the amount of \$297,875.63.

	Army Service Schools	Army Area Schools
Officers and Warrant Officers	51	61
Enlisted Men	31	95

Seventeen pilots received UH-1 Transition training at Yakima Firing Center, Washington, in January, February and March 1972. Training was conducted by the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, Ft Lewis, WN, as an Army Area School. Sufficient spaces were not available at the Army Aviation School, Ft Rucker, AL, to provide this training. A Recruiting and Retention School was conducted from 10-12 December 1971 for twelve officers and sixty-three enlisted men by the Montana Military Academy as a U. S. Army Area School.

Two officers completed the eighteen week Associate Command and General Staff College Course at Ft Leavenworth, KS. Five others completed the Resident/Nonresident C&GSC course. Forty-eight officers are enrolled in various phases of the Infantry, Armor, Field Artillery, Adjutant General Corps, and Judge Adjutant General Corps Resident/Nonresident Advance Courses. Twenty officers are enrolled in the Officer Basic Resident/Non-resident courses of the various branches.

It is anticipated that with the increasing educational requirements imposed on National Guard personnel effective 1 July 1972 that more individuals will be attending the various service schools during the coming fiscal year. Also, due to greater efforts required to maintain the strength of the National Guard at authorized levels another Recruiting and Retention School will be conducted in the early part of FY 1973 to train recruiters to replace those who have completed their obligations and to train new recruiters to increase the recruiter force.

MONTANA MILITARY ACADEMY:

The Montana Military Academy located at Ft Harrison, Helena, Montana consists of an Officer Candidate School and a Non-commissioned Officers School. The purpose of the Officer Candidate School is to provide officers trained in the basic concepts of leadership for the units of the Montana Army National Guard and the U. S. Army Reserve. The State OCS is the prime source of officers for units of the Montana Army National Guard. The OCS has enrolled 414 candidates through this year and graduated 259. This is a 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ % completion rate. Many of the graduates have gone on active duty and at least two have been awarded the Silver Star Medal. The others have distinguished themselves to a lesser degree but have been a definite credit to the Montana Army National Guard and the State of Montana. There is a 38% retention rate of the graduates who have remained in the National Guard of Montana. This does not include the fifteen who are on active duty. The Officer Candidate School Class 14 graduated twenty-six officers who were commissioned out of a class that had a beginning strength of twenty-nine. All were commissioned in units of the Montana Army National Guard. The 1971-72 class began with twenty-eight members from the Army National Guard and one from the USAR.

The purpose of the Non-commissioned Officer School is to upgrade the leadership ability and technical knowledge of enlisted personnel in the Montana Army National Guard and to prepare them to better accept greater responsibilities within their units and communities. The Non-commissioned Officers School was conducted concurrently with the OCS from 11-25 July 1971. Most units in the state were represented in the class of twenty-nine students. Twenty-eight students successfully completed the ninety-nine hour course of instruction. There have been 163 graduates from the NCO school to date.

The Montana Military Academy also conducted a Recruiting and Retention School from 10-12 December 1971 for seventy-five officers and enlisted men from all units of the Montana Army National Guard. This was in conjunction with the Recruiting and Retention Office and was authorized as an Army Area School.

ARMY AVIATION:

The Montana Army National Guard aviation program continued its growth during FY 72. This growth, which began in late FY 71 accelerated during this fiscal year and affected all areas to include aviator strength, aircraft density, technician strength and facility expansion.

A particularly significant fact is the reduction of the fixed wing inventory. The O-1A "Bird Dog" and the U-6A "Beaver", for so many years the "backbone" of the aviation program in the Montana Army National Guard, has been reduced to one U-6A. This compares with a fixed wing inventory of ten O-1A's and two U-6A's in FY 69. This is in accordance with the current organization tables which provides for 100% rotary wing aircraft within the 163d Armored Cavalry Regiment, plus one fixed wing liaison aircraft in State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment.

The aircraft inventory now contains a substantial number of gas turbine powered helicopters, UH-1 "Huey" and OH-58A "Kiowa". The reciprocating engine powered helicopters (CH-34C and OH-13S) will be phased out of the program by March 1973. At that time the helicopter fleet will be entirely gas turbine powered and will be composed of first line aircraft.

Aviator strength has continued to grow throughout the state during the last fiscal year. Viet Nam veteran are evident throughout all aviation units. 32 Aviators and 15 crew chief/mechanics, who are combat veterans of Viet Nam, are members of the Montana Army National Guard's aviation units.

During FY 72, three aviators completed the flight training course at the U.S. Army Aviation School at Ft Rucker, Alabama. A fourth aviator received his rating after completion of the rotary wing qualification course at Ft Rucker, Alabama. One warrant officer is now undergoing flight training at Ft Wolters, Texas.

With the receipt of additional utility helicopters the crew chiefs (enlisted crew members) flying status program has grown substantially. This program has been most valuable in retention of enlisted personnel.

The following data illustrates the Montana Army National Guard aviation activities during FY 72:

FLYING STATUS

	<u>30 Jun 71</u>	<u>30 Jun 72</u>
Aviators	53	71
Crew Chiefs	7	18

AIRCRAFT

	<u>30 Jun 71</u>	<u>30 Jun 72</u>
O-1A	5	0
U-6A	2	1
OH-13E/S	13	11
OH-58A	0	2
UH-1B	0	4
UH-1C	0	3
UH-1D/H	2	4
CH-34C	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTAL	29	31

FLYING TIME

	<u>1 Jul 70-30 Jun 71</u>	<u>1 Jul 71-30 Jun 72</u>
Fixed Wing	2,050	1,026
Rotary Wing	<u>2,942</u>	<u>4,483</u>
TOTAL	4,992	5,509

The 5,509 flying hours completed during FY 72 was accomplished without a major or minor accident. This record was achieved through diligent supervision of the standardization and proficiency requirements at all levels of command of the Montana Army National Guard. To date, the Army Aviation Program has flown 9,718 accident free flying hours.

With the increase in aircraft density and aviator strength, the technician program has also shown sizeable growth. At the conclusion of FY 71 the technician strength was 17 in operations and maintenance. On 30 June 1972 the Army aviation technician strength had better than doubled. A breakdown of technician strength is illustrated below.

TECHNICIAN STRENGTH

	<u>30 Jun 71</u>	<u>30 Jun 72</u>
Operations/Training	3	7
Maint/Maint Admin	14	31

The long standing problem of adequate facility space for aircraft maintenance, operations and Air Cavalry Troop Armory appears to be soon resolved. Bids were opened on the expansion project late in FY 72. Work is projected to commence during August 1972 with completion approximately one year later. This facility will centralize the maintenance and operations activities of the Aviation Program.

MILITARY SUPPORT TO CIVIL AUTHORITY

GENERAL:

The Adjutant General is responsible for planning and coordinating military support to civil authorities in the event of nuclear attacks, civil disturbances or natural disasters. This planning and coordination is provided by the Military Support to Civil Authority Section.

MISSION:

To provide for long range planning, continuous review, study, coordination and to develop recommendations concerning all contingency plans. Inherent intelligence functions are performed by the section. All requests for military support to civil authorities are coordinated by the section.

ORGANIZATION:

The Military Support to Civil Authority section consists of three full time personnel who plan, write and conduct exercises for emergency operations designed to prepare all Montana citizens for a possible nuclear attack on the United States, for civil disturbances and for natural disasters. During National Guard training periods this section is augmented by five officers and two enlisted men of the State Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Montana Army National Guard.

EXISTING PLANS:

Operation Plan 1: Military Support to Civil Defense.

Operation Plan 2: Civil Disturbance Control.

Operation Plan 3: Military Support to Civil Authorities
(Natural Disasters).

Administrative/Logistics Plan 1.

SOP for Emergency Fire Duty.

OPERATIONAL FUNCTIONS:

The Military Support to Civil Authority section is responsible for periodic liaison activities with the 6th U.S. Army, National Guard Bureau, Civil Defense Division, Civil Law Enforcement Agencies and other state and federal agencies such as U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Park Service and Division of Forestry, Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. Close liaison is also affected with other military forces in Montana, both active and reserve components. In addition, close communication ties have been established between Military Support to Civil Authority and the above agencies and/or activities. The Military Support to Civil Authority section conducts

continuous comprehensive reviews of existing operating plans and standing operating procedures to insure that immediate maximum support can be furnished to civil authorities in any given situation. Emphasis is placed on continued ability to immediately respond to valid needs for assistance in an emergency.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES:

Coordinated assistance to U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Division of Forestry, Department of Natural Resources & Conservation during the fire season. A total of 87 volunteer personnel and 53 items of equipment were furnished agencies for use in suppressing fires.

Conducted briefing to all units on contingency plans are provided a book to file all plans. The key personnel in each unit were further briefed on procedures to be followed in each plan.

Participated in frequent radio tests with 6th U.S. Army, the states within 6th U.S. Army and with Montana ARNG Headquarters.

Conducted liaison visit to missile site headquarters.

Conferred with representatives of the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Division of Forestry, Department of Natural Resources and Conservation regarding revision of plans and agreements for support by the Montana National Guard.

Participated in training schools conducted by Civil Defense.

Planned, developed and conducted U.S. Army Command Post Exercise ORBIT RED V and Mont EX 71 for military units and civilian personnel of the Civil Defense organization.

Attended Radiological Officer Course conducted by Montana State University.

Developed and improved plan for Staff Duty Officer during non-duty hours and days.

Participated in Industrial Bomb Threat School sponsored by Civil Defense and Montana State University.

Participated in County Commissioners Conference held in Helena and sponsored by Civil Defense.

Planned and prepared directive and check tests for Civil Defense exercise to be conducted in October 1972.

Conferred with Military Support Plans Officers of 6th U.S. Army in Boise, Idaho relative to planning for emergencies.

Attended a two week Physical Security School in Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Received additional mission of making physical security inspections of Armories and arms rooms/vaults and making recommendations to improve physical security.

Participated in a special committee at the National Guard Bureau to integrate the Air National Guard into the state area command concept upon mobilization.

Coordinated with the Montana Aeronautics Commission on aerial searches for downed aircraft.

INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS

INSTALLATIONS:

Units of the Montana Army National Guard occupy armory and maintenance facilities at Culbertson, Chinook, Malta, Glasow, Plentywood, Sidney, Glendive, Miles City, Billings, Lewistown, Bozeman, Butte, Anaconda, Dillon, Hamilton, Kalispell, Whitefish, Fort Missoula, and Fort Harrison, with the headquarters in Helena. In 1970 contracts were awarded for the construction of a National Guard Armory at Fort William H. Harrison. This Armory has now been completed and is occupied by the 3669th Heavy Equipment Maintenance Company. The cost of this state facility was approximately \$430,000.00, with 75% of the cost funded by the Federal Government. The Armory was formally dedicated as the "Womack Armory" as a memorial to Armory National Guardsmen who have given their lives in service to the State and Nation; for Jon Womack, son of General John J. Womack; and to the States First Adjutant General to serve jointly, as State Director of Selective Service, State Civil Defense Director, and State Adjutant General, under the Governors State re-organization plan.

In the past three years requirements have been met through state and federal funding to improve shop maintenance facilities in support of the Montana Army National Guard. The shops and supporting facilities include security fencing, vehicle exhaust systems, POL buildings, hardstand, wash racks, and fuel dispensing facilities. Shop facilities are located at Kalispell, Helena, Culbertson, Belgrade, Chinook, and Billings. A Combined Service Maintenance Facility and an Army Aviation Support Facility are located in Helena.

Although State Army National Guard facilities are funded primarily with federal funds, title to them is with the state. Requirements for the construction of National Guard facilities have been alleviated to a great extent, although there are several units of the Montana Army National Guard in need of adequate facilities. These locations include, in order of priority, Missoula, Culbertson, Harlowton, Havre, and Livingston. Recently contracts were awarded for the construction of a joint Army Aviation Support Shop-Armory Complex, to be constructed at the City-County Airport in Helena. The cost is \$700,000.00 with 90% to be funded by the Federal government. This facility will provide for the maintenance and storage, as well as other supporting items for Montana Army National Guard rotary air craft, as well as providing armory facilities for Troop N(Air), 163d Armored Cavalry.

During the past fiscal year, authorization was granted by the Federal Government to enlarge the States two Squadron Headquarters Armories located at Kalispell, and Billings, to provide additional badly needed space for classrooms, storage, and administrative offices. Construction contracts have now

been awarded. The cost is \$22,000.00 for each location. Again, 75% federal matching funds were used for this purpose.

Presently, the Department of Military Affairs is rehabilitating and modifying structures, as well as up-dating ranges and other training areas, at Fort William E. Harrison to provide for more adequate facilities for units on the Montana Army National Guard. These out of town units use the Fort for advanced week-end training, that they could not otherwise accomplish at their home station due to the lack of heavy caliber ranges and tank maneuver areas.

Maintenance of facilities is a continuing problem area, particularly roof repairs, and interior and exterior painting in order to maintain the buildings within an acceptable state of repair and appearance as military facilities. Montana Army National Guard facilities represent a state and federal inventory approximating ten million dollars in land and buildings throughout the state. Of this amount, the State of Montana has sole ownership of facilities totaling approximately seven million dollars, to include armories, maintenance buildings, and land. Upon accepting title to these facilities, the State of Montana incurs the responsibility to see that they are properly maintained and that the security is adequate.

During the past seventeen years, the state has spent less than one-half of one per cent of total building inventory for building maintenance and capital improvements, a minimum amount to program in attempting to maintain these buildings. The advancing age of some of these facilities makes costly repairs inevitable.

Since the Adjutant General, State of Montana, is charged with the responsibility of maintaining National Guard facilities throughout the State, this department conducts an active maintenance program in an attempt to reduce building maintenance costs, and yet maintain the buildings in an acceptable state of repair. Presently, there are only two maintenance personnel employed by this department who travel the State of Montana performing such duties as replacement and repair of roofs, roof sealing, interior and exterior painting, caulking, and numerous other minor repair and improvement projects. This program has been quite successful, although the majority of the projects are of an emergency or high priority nature. Hopefully, it is anticipated that with the hiring of additional personnel, regular, scheduled maintenance may be programmed and performed on an annual rotating schedule.

The State of Montana has received approval from the National Guard Bureau to support installation of intrusion detection equipment (burglar alarms) at all Army National Guard facilities where arms and ammunition are stored. Fifteen locations were recently approved with primarily federal funding during FY 1971 and FY 1972. The remaining fourteen locations will be programmed for FY 1973 and FY 1974, which will complete this installation of intrusion detection systems at all Armories.

There are several minor capital improvement projects that are yet necessary at a number of armories before they can qualify as complete facilities. In order of priority, these include, concrete work, asphalt pavement, and landscaping.

LOGISTICS:

1. Readiness.

Logistic readiness is the condition of logistic assets in the National Guard measured in terms of quality, quantity, and serviceability which will assure mission accomplishment. The Army's highest priority peace time objective is to attain and maintain an operational status sufficient for units to accomplish their assigned missions in accordance with the time schedules established in Department of Defense operational and contingency plans.

2. Supply.

All equipment required for training of National Guard units is provided by the federal government. It is provided in accordance with published Army Tables of Organization and Equipment. Many items are issued on a non-reimbursable basis while others, even though procured through Department of Defense supply channels, must be paid for upon receipt with those federal funds allotted annually to the State.

Adequate funding was not allotted to enable the procurement of all reimbursable necessary items required for training. Only the minimum essential requirements could be satisfied during the past year. \$125,000.00 in unsatisfied demands still existed at the close of the fiscal year. This deficit was generated partially by the 1 December 1971 reorganization/conversion to the new up-to-date "H" series Tables of Organization and Equipment and partially to the modernization of all Army equipment.

The absence of Armored Vehicle Launch Bridges, RED EYE missile training equipment, ground surveillance radar training equipment, tank crewman helmets and installation and mounting kits for the new family of communications equipment at home stations (armories) has hindered the training of individual National Guardsmen in these respective areas. Supply relief is in sight for the last two above mentioned items, however, there is no forecast as to when the first three above mentioned items will become available.

MAINTENANCE:

The Army system of maintenance is based on the premise that maintenance problems must be indentified and corrected before expensive, time consuming repairs are required. The foundation

of the system is, therefore, inspection and preventive maintenance. The system is also organized to maximize the amount of time operable equipment is available to the commander. This requirement is met by segregating all issued equipment maintenance problems into four categories: Organizational, Direct Support, General Support, and Depot Maintenance.

To comply with the provisions of the Army System of Maintenance and attain the highest unit and logistics readiness posture, the Montana Army National Guard has implemented the following material maintenance program:

1. Emphasized a strong command preventive maintenance program at unit (driver, operator or crew) level during weekend training assemblies.

2. Divided the state into seven geographical maintenance areas. Each has a Civil Service technician-manned Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS) that provides back-up organizational maintenance which is beyond the capability of the unit (driver, operator or crew) as well as performing thorough periodic organizational maintenance services on all assigned federal equipment. Organizational Maintenance Shops are located at Kalispell, Missoula, Helena, Culbertson, Bozeman, Billings, and Chinook. Operation of these shops is a command function with technical guidance and assistance being furnished through the State Maintenance Office at Helena.

3. Provided a Civil Service technician-manned Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) located at Fort Harriosn, Helena, Montana that supports at a higher level of maintenance (direct support and general support) for all units, the seven Organizational Maintenance Shops and the Weekend Equipment Pool.

The drastic cut back of active Army forces has changed the National Guard maintenance picture from that of the two week, once a year training equipment serviceability committment to a year around combat serviceability requirement. During the past year many items of old obsolete equipment were replaced with factory new modern equipment. This equipment modernization program has boosted the morale of the individual Guardsman, caused him to become more qualified and cut down maintenance problems. Optimistically, the next fiscal year looks brighter than the past.

FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED IN SUPPORT OF THE

MONTANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

	<u>FISCAL YEAR 1972</u>
Salaries	
Army Technicians (Civilian)	\$2,168,394
Military Personnel	
Training Assemblies (Drill)	1,561,926
Service Schools	266,318
Annual Training	751,132
Travel	
Civilian Personnel	32,672
Military Personnel	133,328
Fuels and Lubricants	110,563
Construction and Facilities	55,951
Miscellaneous Operating Supplies	39,789
Equipment	127,402
Maintenance and Repairs and Parts	164,701
Transportation of Supplies	5,458
Subsistence, Unit Training and Annual Training	50,356
Operation and Repair of Facilities	15,998
Uniform and Clothing	
Enlisted Personnel	84,718
Officer Personnel	7,900
Communication Services	8,284
Service Contracts	56,600
Medical Care	53,240
	<hr/>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$5,694,730

AIR NATIONAL GUARD



PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

MILITARY PERSONNEL:

There were several noteworthy accomplishments by the 120th Fighter Group during FY 72. The recruiting program is one of them which resulted in the largest number of new enlistments in the unit's history. There were 234 personnel enlisted which is double the number of any previous year. Of this amount, 143 prior service-men were enlisted which is 4 times the amount of last year and 7 times the amount of any other previous year. These enlistments contributed to the filling over 98% of the authorized Group unit manning document. The number of WAFs has quadrupled (both officer and airmen). Strength gained from 752 in July 1971 to 917 at end of June 1972. Actual vacancies at end of June 1972 were 14 officers and 2 airmen. The Palace Chase program was initiated. This is a project to enlist in the Air National Guard, volunteers from active duty Air Force status to fill critical shortages. The 120th Fighter Group was the first ANG unit in the country to enlist a Palace Chase airman and the first to appoint an officer.

The area of Training, Testing and Schools could be classed as one of the most successful in the 120th Fighter Group history, evidenced by the following:

a. 5 officers were in pilot training during the year--3 more than normal.

b. 250 airmen completed the Career Development Course program thus enhancing their career field qualifications. 32 officers completed officer professional development program courses. These two programs enjoyed a test pass rate of 86%.

c. In the Apprentice Knowledge Testing and Upgrading programs, 82 skill level exams were administered for a pass rate of 91.4%. Above the ADC average. Unit was successful in qualifying 128 airmen in their career endeavor along with 39 completing Air Force schools.

d. Two (2) other programs continue to qualify the unit in their requirements are the General Military Training and Small Arms Firing program. GMT had a 97.8% success rate and Small Arms Firing had a 96.5 completion.

e. With the conversion to F-106 aircraft a new endeavor was undertaken which allowed the unit to qualify 290 students in their career fields. The Field Training Detachment at Malmstrom AFB put on 54 classes of varying lengths. This activity assisted the unit to more rapidly achieve the goal of F-106 operational readiness.

f. Although not required to fire small arms during FY 1972, the 120th Fighter Group elected to do so due to receipt of M-16 rifles and the need to have personnel familiar with this weapon. Personnel completion rate was 96.5%

g. The Apprentice Knowledge Test pass rate was 91.4%, an all time high for this unit. Only 7 airmen failed to qualify on initial testing.

h. The ECI/CDC program hit a record high with 250 participating and an 86.5% pass rate on testing.

AIR TECHNICIAN PROGRAM:

The Air Technician program was increased from 206 man years on 9 February 1972 to 216 and increased to 230 man years by the end of the FY due to the increased manning required by the F-106 Air Technician Manning Document. The federally paid employees increased from 208 to a total of 280 as of 30 June 1972.

With the use of an effective hiring program and the Palace Chase program, many well qualified personnel were employed. An extensive training program was conducted for the Maintenance personnel due to the complexity of our new aircraft which requires highly trained specialists to recognize preventative maintenance needs, to accomplish inspections, modifications and parts replacements.

An Incentive Awards Plan was initiated during FY 1972. It is felt that with the granting of Incentive Awards and the granting of quality salary increases for high quality work, it will have a tendency to inspire all Technicians to better performance.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

ANNUAL TRAINING:

The Annual Training (formerly called Field Training) was conducted by the Montana Air National Guard under concepts of the year-round Annual Training program. This allows members to perform duty in short tours of one or more days throughout the year. Each member is required to perform 15 days per fiscal year.

The 120th Fighter Group held 5 days in reserve for a special Group exercise in June. The remaining 10 was performed throughout the year. The year-round Annual Training program purpose is two-fold: (1) to allow more individual training and (2) to provide additional manpower to support the base operation on a daily basis. During FY 1972, there were 1270 officer mandays and 10,376 airmen mandays performed.

UNIT TRAINING ASSEMBLIES:

Unit Training Assemblies (UTAs) are 4 hour periods and are scheduled so that 4 periods are held on one weekend per month, normally the first weekend. Two periods on Saturday and 2 on Sunday. All personnel receive 1 days pay for each 4 hour period attended according to their rank. Personnel may perform a make up period (Equivalent Training) if absent from the scheduled meeting. During the year the Group adopted a policy of increased flexibility regarding attendance at UTA, allowing much greater Equivalent Training to be performed than was previously authorized. This was adopted as a membership retention incentive as well as to allow supervisors to gain services of qualified personnel at other needed times for mission support. The attendance rate for the year was 98.7%.

SPECIAL TRAINING:

Special Training is additional training or duty performed in a paid status required of certain members to improve unit training programs, individual operational and mobilization readiness or to accomplish special projects. Beginning January 1972, Special Training was performed at an accelerated rate to perform necessary functions pertaining to the F-106 conversion program. This included pilot transition, aircraft maintenance performed on weekends in order to keep up with the flying program due to technicians being in formal school and other critical support functions in connection with the conversion.

A total of 328 officer and 3957 airmen days were used during the year. In addition, a special category of Special Training is established for ADC alert. This is for pilots to be on active duty for training status while in support of Aerospace Defense Command. A total of 4833 officer mandays were used for this program.

AIRCRAFT, FLYING AND SAFETY:

During fiscal year 1972 a variety of aircraft were flown by the 120th Fighter Group. At the beginning of the fiscal year, the unit possessed 21 F-102 aircraft, 4 T-33 aircraft, a U-3B aircraft and a C-54 aircraft. During the first half of FY 1972, the U-3B was recalled by the National Guard Bureau and reassigned to another unit. At the beginning of the fourth quarter, fiscal 72, a new unit equipment aircraft, the F-106 was assigned to the Montana Air National Guard. All F-102's were flown out of Montana to their new areas of assignment during the month of April. Also during that month, 20 F-106 aircraft were flown to Montana and a conversion program began into the new UE aircraft.

A total of 5586.8 flying hours were accomplished by the MANG during fiscal year 1972. A breakdown by aircraft type follows:

F-106	748.1
F-102	3897.3
T-33	476.4
C-54	394.1
U-3B	70.9

The 120th Fighter Group suffered one major accident during the second quarter of fiscal year 1972. An F-102 developed uncontrollable flight oscillations while departing Nellis AFB, Nevada for Great Falls, Montana. The pilot was forced to eject and received considerable injury during ejection process. The aircraft crashed in the mountains northeast of Nellis AFB. Accident investigation could reveal no definite cause for the flight control oscillation problem.

INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS

INSTALLATIONS:

Normal maintenance and repair occupied much of the time of the Civil Engineering section during the early part of FY 72. After the F-106 aircraft conversion became apparent, activity increased tremendously in the area of new work projects and facilities modifications. Approximately 13 small projects (less than \$500.00 per project) were started and as the year ended all but 4 were still in various stages of completion. Fourteen projects ranging in cost from \$3,000.00 to \$40,000.00 were started. Some were accomplished by labor and materials bid but many by bid for materials only. All 14 of these projects were essential to the F-106 aircraft conversion. All are in various stages of completion at years end. In addition, 9 projects were started which had an effect on the conversion but were not considered essential. Four of these are in various stages of completion and the remaining 5 were being prepared for bidding or the purchase of materials.

A new Ammunition Maintenance Shop and Ammunition Storage igloos were programmed for CY 73. This will correct our space storage in this area.

The Civil Engineering Flight exercised a PRIME BEEF development during the year. Assisted by Army Guard helicopters out of Helena, the team was transported to an area in the Little Belt mountains and exercised for three days. The work project accomplished was a foot bridge over the Lost Fork of the Tenderfoot Creek for the Forest Service. Valuable training was gained and the exercise was a success.

LOGISTICS:

The Base Supply activity finished conversion from PCAM operation into Univac 1050-2 Standard Base Supply System. The function is now compatible with all USAF supply accounts and can communicate through the computer. Over 95% of F-106 support equipment has been received and is in use. F-106 peculiar spares have been requisitioned and received. Supply spares peculiar to the F-102 have been shipped to the gaining organization.

Equipment support items for the F-102 have been identified and transportation arrangements made to get them to the New York ANG unit.

The dollar impact of the F-106 in supply support is estimated to double as the aircraft is more sophisticated than the F-102.

PROBLEM AREAS:

Continued training requirements in the 1050-2, lack of office and warehouse space impairs efficiency and limited access with only one remote to computer of Malmstrom AFB.

MATERIEL MAINTENANCE

The 120th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron began Fiscal Year 1972 with twenty-one F-102A aircraft, four T-33A aircraft and one C-54G. Accomplished during this period were 3938.0 F-102A flying hours and 2317 sorties, 477.9 T-33A flying hours and 478.7 C-54G flying hours.

The mission of the 120th Fighter Group is to maintain all equipment and aircraft to seek out and destroy all enemy airborne weapons.

The 120th Fighter Group deployed to Tyndall AFB, Florida for weapons firing, utilizing eight aircraft.

An In-House IRAN (Inspection and Repair as Necessary) was accomplished on five aircraft at a total cost for parts and labor of \$160,307.05.

On 3 April 1972, the F-106A aircraft was received from Grand Forks, North Dakota. Ground school was started on 1 March 1972. By the end of June 1972, Air Technician manning for the 120TH CAMRON Squadron was increased from 127 to 210, an addition of 83 personnel. Total hours flown on the F-106A and F-106B aircraft during April, May and June was 758.8 hours.

The 120th CAMRON Aerospace Ground Equipment Shop maintained 132 units of equipment for the F-102A aircraft and now maintains 171 units for the F-106A and F-106B aircraft.

FINANCIAL

1. Some financially oriented comments related to FY 72 operations are as follows:

a. The FY was begun with 205 Air Technician man years allocated and a projected dollar requirement of \$2,325,000.00. This was increased during the last quarter of the FY, due to the conversion of F-106 aircraft, to 304 technicians on board at a cost of \$2,517,469.00.

b. A balance of \$1,300.00 of federal funds remained in the account covering the Operation and Maintenance Agreement between the State of Montana and the federal government. This balance, if required, would have been matched with 20% state funds under the O & M Agreement and is considered to be a barely satisfactory amount to cover contingencies such as utilities for an extended cold spell had such occurred during the past winter.

c. Locally funded supplies to cover aircraft parts and supplies approached \$500,000.00 which is 133% of FY 71 expenditures. This represents a terrific workload increase throughout the base for personnel to procure, stock, install and account for these parts and supplies. The cost of major aircraft spares which are centrally funded at Air Force Supply Depots are not included in the above amount.

d. Montana ANG officers and airmen performed a total of over 60,000 military training and operational support mandays during fiscal year 1972 with a military payroll totalling \$1,500,000.00.

2. To summarize the financial status during FY 72, relative priority of the 120th Fighter Group within the ANG nationally was raised to such a level during the last half of the FY due to the aircraft conversion that all the training and operational requirements were adequately funded by the National Guard Bureau.

FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED IN SUPPORT OF THE
MONTANA AIR NATIONAL GUARD

FISCAL YEAR 1972

Salaries	
Air Technicians (Civilian)	\$2,514,298
Military Personnel	
Unit Training Assemblies	696,000
Technical Training Schools	146,300
Annual Training	267,900
Special Training	109,400
ADC Alert	247,900
Travel	
Civilian Personnel	26,091
Military Personnel	58,045
Fuels and Lubricants	
Ground Fuel	12,270
Aircraft Fuel	329,936
Construction of Facilities	136,917
Operating Supplies, Materials and Parts	476,591
Equipment	34,183
Transportation of Supplies	12,360
Contractual Maintenance	9,686
Subsistence	
a. Unit Training Assemblies	11,556
b. Annual Training	2,599
Uniforms	
a. Officers	2,650
b. Airmen	23,505
Operation & Maintenance Agreement	
a. Custodial Salaries	28,303
b. Supplies & Materials	9,822
c. Communications	4,040
d. Utilities	43,037
e. Janitorial	4,478
f. Licenses & Fees	96
Rental of IBM & Communications Equipment	<u>33,411</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$5,241,374

CIVIL DEFENSE DIVISION



CIVIL DEFENSE

PRINCIPAL GOALS:

Provide for the survival of Montana's population in the event of a nuclear attack.

Provide for the relief and protection of Montana's population in the event of a natural or man caused disaster.

Further develop operational capability to assure the continuity of state and local governments in the event of enemy attack or natural or man caused disaster.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

1. County Disaster Assistance

Glacier County was declared a disaster area this spring due to extremely heavy snow fall. Civil Defense as a member of the Governor's Disaster Committee, coordinated state assistance including National Guard helicopter reconnaissance, Department of Agriculture, Highway Department, Health Department, and Department of Administration efforts.

During June a large portion of Ravalli County experienced serious flooding. Civil Defense coordinated efforts of the above mentioned departments as well as procuring a loan of Civil Defense engineer stock pile equipment (pumps, etc), Corps of Engineer assistance for sand bagging, rip rapping and debris removal, and the loan of National Guard trucks and wrecker for reconstruction of bridges, etc. Work is still continuing toward the recovery of damaged areas in this county.

2. Architect and Engineer Advisory Assistance

Advisory assistance has been provided through the services of a licensed architect and engineer employed in this office. This program is fully federally funded. Twenty-six counties were provided this advisory assistance resulting in two Emergency Operations Centers presently under construction and seven additional scheduled for construction during FY 1973.

3. Rewritten and Updated Plans

Twelve county Basic Survival Plans and Annexes have been rewritten and updated. The State Emergency Operations Plan is presently under revision.

4. Civil Defense Exercises

County-District-State Civil Defense exercises throughout the state have been conducted. These exercises test state and county

emergency operations plans and SOP's and are conducted annually with the state staff writing these exercises utilizing guidance from the federal government.

5. Excess Federal Property

Excess federal property has been procured through this office for various political subdivisions. This property includes generators for emergency power, fire trucks, etc. Acquired for the cost of transportation charges only and having an original acquisition cost to the federal government of \$648,020.00.

6. Surplus Property

Coordinated with the Donable Property Program in administering the Surplus Property Program in Montana. The Surplus Property Program has continued to decrease due to the unavailability of suitable items to increase the operational capability of Civil Defense.

7. Community Shelter Plans

Developed and secured local and national approval of revised Community Shelter Plans for six counties within the state. Printed and distributed CSP's to 12 counties. This program is fully federally funded.

8. Radiological Monitoring Instruments

Inspected, maintained, and calibrated radiological monitoring instruments throughout the state through a fully federally funded program.

9. Shelters

Continued placing shelter signs on unmarked shelters and inspected shelter supplies in shelters throughout the state. This is accomplished by radiological calibration and maintenance personnel from the State Office and is fully federally funded.

10. Federal Assistance Programs

Have obtained matching federal monies for political subdivisions. The State Civil Defense Office acts as a disbursing agent for federal matching fund programs and federal contracts including personnel and administration, construction, equipping, and maintaining emergency operating centers, excess property and federal contracts.

FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDED IN SUPPORT OF THE

CIVIL DEFENSE COORDINATION PROGRAM

FISCAL YEAR 1972

Salaries	
Coordination	\$ 62,160
Shelter Development	27,690
Calibration & Maintenance	22,191
Travel	17,552
Fuels	
Automotive Fuel	1,597
Operating Supplies, Materials and Parts	2,965
Rentals	
Copy Machine	420
Car Rentals	111
Service Contract	
a. Communications	3,696
b. Vehicle Lease	3,600
c. Janitorial	310
d. Data Processing	158
e. Clipping Service	77
Other Expense	
a. Merit System	1,388
b. Pro-Rata Charge	781
c. Dues, Subscriptions	126
Repairs and Maintenance Office Equipment	106
Office Equipment	<u>1,112</u>
TOTAL FEDERAL REVENUE	\$146,040
Federal Grant & Aid to Local Subdivisions	<u>131,010</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$277,050

